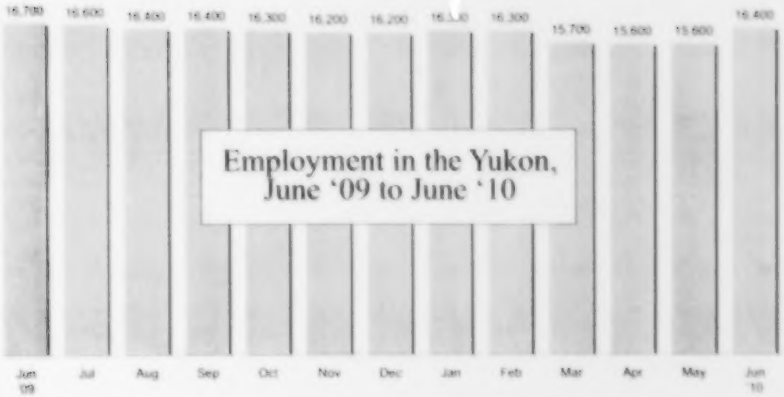
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

YUKON EMPLOYMENT

June 2010



Employment in the Yukon, June '09 to June '10

Yukon's labour force in June '10 (17,800) decreased by 300 compared to the figure one year earlier, June '09 (18,100). Of the June 2010 labour force figure, 16,400 were employed and 1,400, or 7.9%, were unemployed. One year ago, in June 2009, there were 18,100 individuals in the labour force, of whom 16,700 were employed and 1,400, or 7.7%, were unemployed.

June 2010
Employment at a glance:

• Labour force:	17,800
• Employed:	16,400
• Unemployed:	1,400
• Unemployment rate:	7.9%
-Last month	*9.8%*
-One year ago	*7.7%*

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PLEASE NOTE: Due to rounding, the sum of individual Labour Force Survey characteristics at times does not equal the labour force and/or total employment figures. All figures quoted for Yukon are three-month moving averages. For a definition of three-month moving average, please go to the list of definitions on page 12.

With the January 2010 Labour Force Survey release, Statistics Canada had revised all seasonally adjusted estimates (1992-2009) using a new seasonal adjustment method; therefore data contained in this publication are not comparable to figures published prior to the January 2010 release.

Figures From Across Canada—June 2010

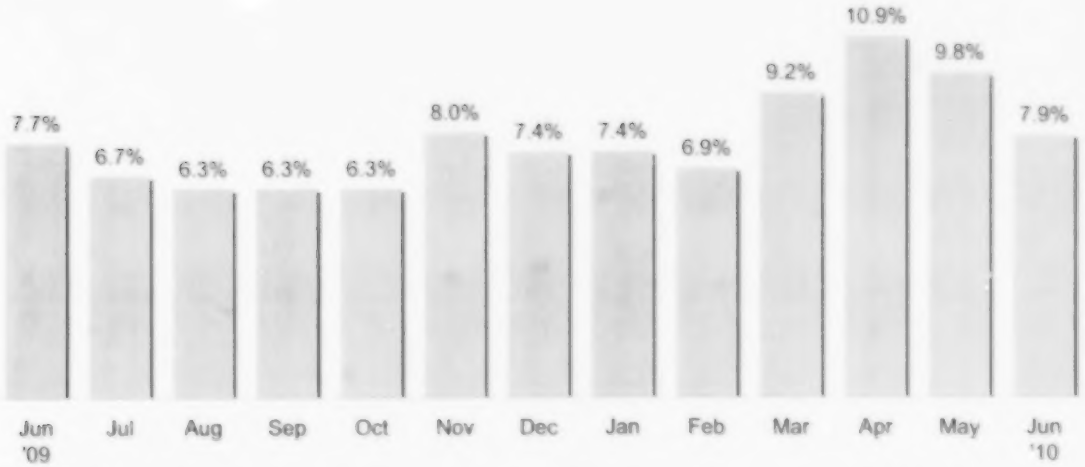
	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Yukon	**16,400**	**1,400**	**7.9%**
Canada	17,189,800	1,475,200	7.9%
Newfoundland & Labrador	218,800	37,700	14.7%
P.E.I.	71,000	10,000	12.3%
Nova Scotia	457,700	44,300	8.8%
New Brunswick	361,600	37,100	9.3%
Quebec	3,939,700	335,200	7.8%
Ontario	6,693,600	607,800	8.3%
Manitoba	620,700	35,000	5.3%
Saskatchewan	528,100	30,500	5.5%
Alberta	1,999,800	143,200	6.7%
B.C.	2,298,900	194,300	7.8%
N.W.T.	21,100	1,500	6.6%

This table shows that Yukon is sixth highest in the country in terms of the unemployment rate (7.9%). Manitoba's unemployment rate (5.3%) was lowest, while Newfoundland and Labrador's rate (14.7%) was highest.

Note: Nunavut's unemployment rate of 19.7% is available only as an "unadjusted" estimate and is therefore not included in this table of seasonally adjusted data.

Yukon, NWT and Nunavut figures are three-month moving averages and are therefore not included in the overall figure for Canada.

Yukon's Unemployment Rate



The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased during the first half of 2009 to 7.7%. It then remained relatively stable through the latter half of 2009 before increasing to 10.9% in April 2010. The current month of June 2010 sees the unemployment rate drop to 7.9% from April's high of 10.9%.

The following changes have occurred on a month-to-month basis:

		Percentage points*
2010	• May to June	-1.9
	• April to May	-1.1
	• March to April	1.7
	• February to March	2.3
	• January to February	-0.5
	• Dec. '09 to Jan. '10	0.0
	• November to December	-0.6
	• October to November	1.7
	• September to October	0.0
	• August to September	0.0
	• July to August	-0.4
	• June to July	-1.0
2009	• May to June	0.0

** percentage point is the actual numerical difference between two percentages, such as: 10% - 8% = 2 percentage points.*

What is the unemployment rate, and how is it calculated?

The unemployment rate shows the relationship between the number of unemployed and the labour force. The labour force includes those individuals 15 years of age and older who are either employed or unemployed but looking for work. The higher the value of the unemployment rate, the greater the number of individuals unemployed as compared to the labour force.

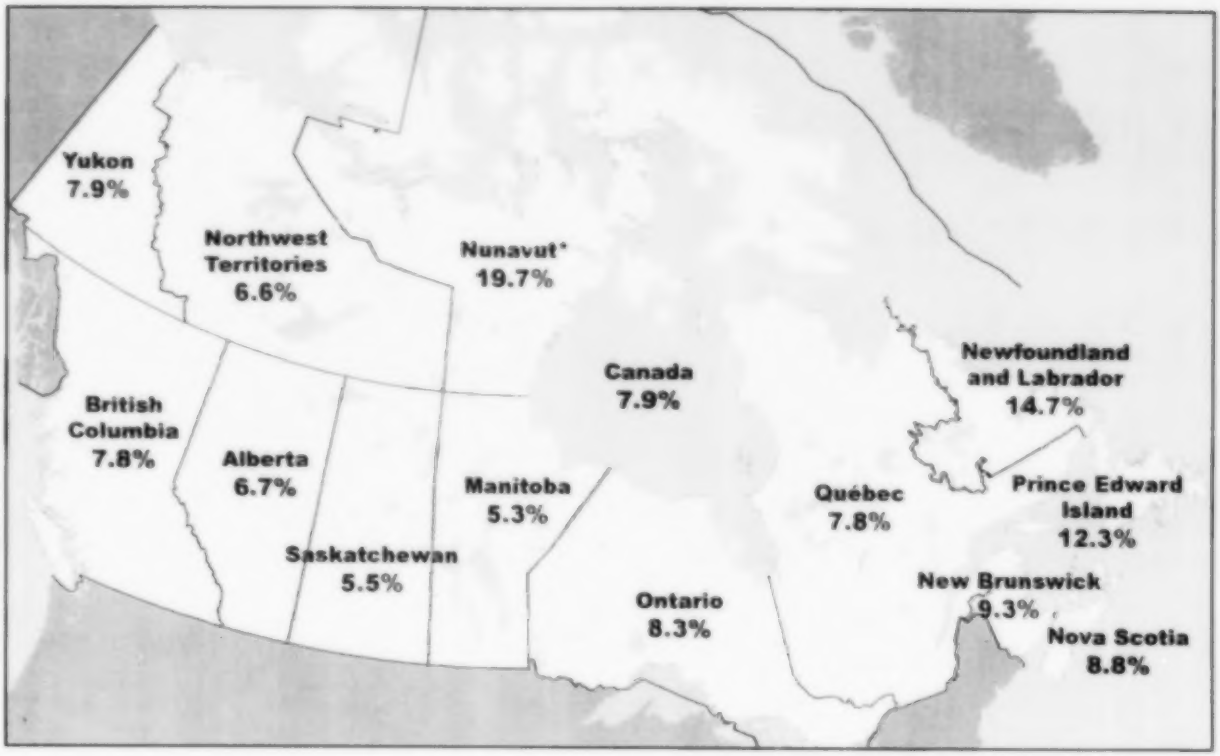
The survey that estimates the Yukon's unemployment rate, the Labour Force Survey (LFS), has undergone survey redesign so comparable data is only available back to 1995.

Over the last 16 years the average unemployment rate for June has been 9.1%.

Looking at the change in the unemployment rate between May and June in previous years, the rate has risen 6 times and fallen 6 times and remained the same four times since 1995.

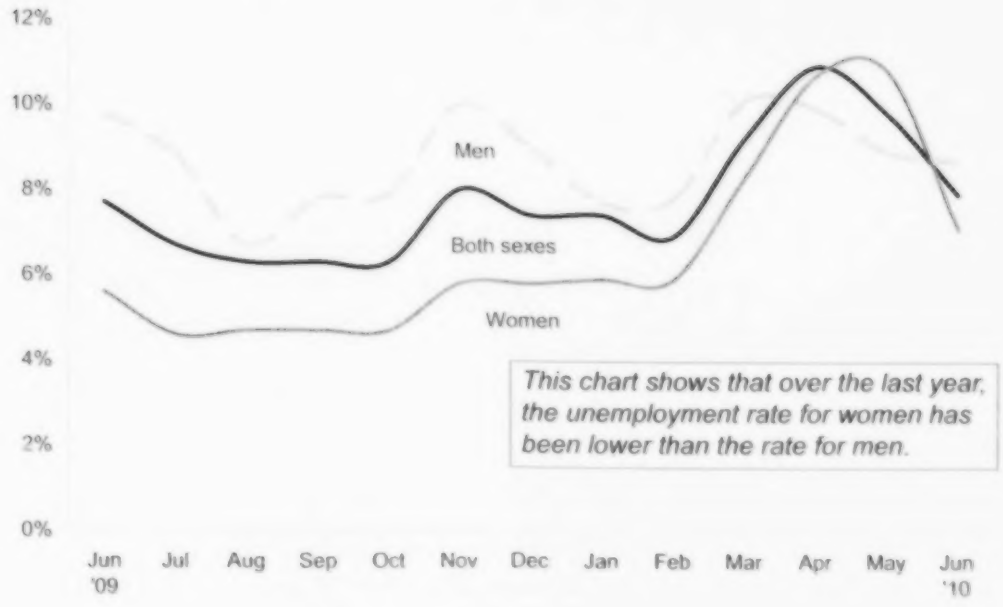
	May	June	Change
2010	9.8%	7.9%	-1.9%
2009	7.7%	7.7%	0.0%
2008	3.9%	4.5%	0.6%
2007	4.7%	4.7%	0.0%
2006	5.0%	5.0%	0.0%
2005	5.6%	6.0%	0.4%
2004	6.8%	6.7%	-0.1%
2003	10.7%	10.7%	0.0%
2002	8.9%	9.4%	0.5%
2001	13.2%	13.6%	0.4%
2000	10.0%	11.2%	1.2%
1999	14.0%	13.4%	-0.6%
1998	14.0%	13.8%	-0.2%
1997	13.6%	13.1%	-0.5%
1996	9.2%	8.5%	-0.7%
1995	8.7%	9.9%	1.2%
Average 1995 to 2010	**9.1%**	**9.1%**	**0.0**

Unemployment rates: Canada, Provinces and Territories — June 2010



*The unemployment rate for Nunavut is NOT seasonally adjusted.

Monthly Unemployment Rates for the Yukon Labour Force Aged 15 and Over



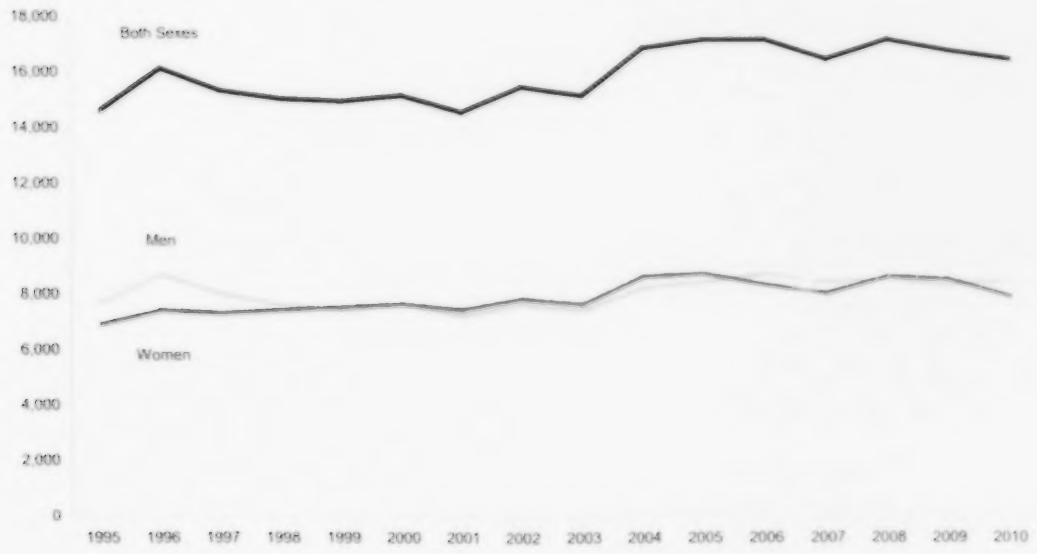
This chart shows that over the last year, the unemployment rate for women has been lower than the rate for men.

Yukon's Labour Force Aged 15 and Over Continued. . .

		Labour Force			Employed			Unemployed		
		Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women
2010	Jun	17,800	9,200	8,500	16,400	8,500	7,900	1,400	800	600
	May	17,300	9,000	8,300	15,600	8,200	7,500	1,700	800	900
	Apr	17,500	9,100	8,400	15,600	8,100	7,500	1,900	900	900
	Mar	17,300	8,900	8,400	15,700	8,100	7,600	1,600	900	700
	Feb	17,500	9,000	8,500	16,300	8,300	8,100	1,200	700	500
	Jan	17,600	9,100	8,500	16,300	8,300	8,000	1,300	700	500
2009	Dec	17,500	8,900	8,600	16,200	8,100	8,000	1,300	800	500
	Nov	17,600	9,000	8,600	16,200	8,200	8,100	1,400	900	500
	Oct	17,500	8,900	8,600	16,300	8,200	8,100	1,100	700	400
	Sep	17,600	9,000	8,600	16,400	8,300	8,200	1,100	700	400
	Aug	17,400	8,900	8,600	16,400	8,300	8,100	1,100	600	400
	Jul	17,800	9,100	8,700	16,600	8,300	8,300	1,200	800	400
	Jun	18,100	9,200	8,900	16,700	8,300	8,500	1,400	900	500
2008	Jun (r)	17,800	9,000	8,800	17,100	8,500	8,600	800	500	200
2007	Jun (r)	17,200	9,000	8,300	16,400	8,400	8,000	800	600	300
2006	Jun (r)	18,000	9,300	8,600	17,100	8,700	8,300	900	600	300
2005	Jun (r)	18,200	9,100	9,100	17,100	8,400	8,700	1,100	800	300
2004	Jun (r)	17,900	8,900	9,100	16,800	8,200	8,600	1,200	700	400
2003	Jun (r)	16,800	8,400	8,400	15,100	7,400	7,600	1,800	1,000	700
2002	Jun (r)	17,000	8,600	8,400	15,400	7,600	7,800	1,600	1,100	500
2001	Jun (r)	16,900	8,700	8,200	14,500	7,200	7,400	2,300	1,500	800
2000	Jun (r)	17,000	8,900	8,200	15,100	7,600	7,600	1,900	1,300	600
1999	Jun (r)	17,200	9,000	8,300	14,900	7,400	7,500	2,300	1,600	800
1998	Jun (r)	17,400	9,200	8,200	15,000	7,600	7,400	2,400	1,500	800
1997	Jun (r)	17,600	9,400	8,200	15,300	8,000	7,300	2,300	1,400	900
1996	Jun (r)	17,600	9,400	8,200	16,100	8,700	7,400	1,500	700	800
1995	Jun (r)	16,200	8,700	7,600	14,600	7,700	6,900	1,600	1,000	600
Average Jun 1995 to 2010		**17,400**	**9,000**	**8,400**	**15,900**	**8,000**	**7,800**	**1,600**	**1,000**	**600**

(r) = revised

Number of Employed for June, Aged 15 and over, 1995 to 2010

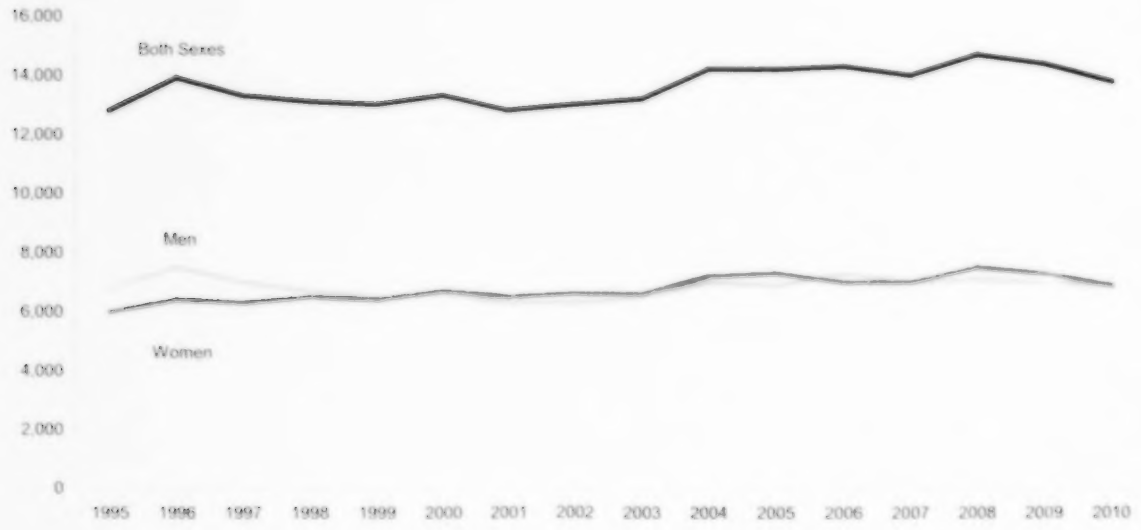


Yukon's Labour Force, Aged 25 and Over

		Labour Force			Employed			Unemployed		
		Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women
2010	Jun	15,000	7,600	7,400	13,800	6,900	6,900	1,200	700	500
	May	14,600	7,500	7,100	13,300	6,800	6,500	1,300	700	600
	Apr	14,700	7,600	7,200	13,200	6,700	6,500	1,500	900	700
	Mar	14,700	7,400	7,200	13,400	6,700	6,700	1,300	800	500
	Feb	14,900	7,400	7,500	13,900	6,800	7,100	1,000	600	400
	Jan	14,900	7,400	7,500	14,000	6,800	7,100	1,000	600	400
2009	Dec	14,800	7,300	7,500	13,900	6,800	7,100	900	600	300
	Nov	14,900	7,400	7,500	13,900	6,800	7,100	1,100	600	500
	Oct	14,900	7,400	7,500	14,000	6,900	7,100	900	500	400
	Sep	15,100	7,500	7,600	14,200	7,100	7,200	900	500	400
	Aug	15,000	7,500	7,500	14,200	7,100	7,200	800	400	400
	Jul	15,200	7,600	7,600	14,400	7,100	7,200	900	500	400
	Jun	15,500	7,700	7,700	14,400	7,000	7,300	1,100	700	400
2008	Jun (r)	15,100	7,500	7,600	14,700	7,100	7,500	400	300	x
2007	Jun (r)	14,600	7,400	7,200	14,000	7,000	7,000	600	500	200
2006	Jun (r)	14,900	7,600	7,300	14,300	7,300	7,000	500	300	200
2005	Jun (r)	14,900	7,500	7,500	14,200	6,900	7,300	800	600	200
2004	Jun (r)	15,000	7,500	7,500	14,200	7,000	7,200	800	500	300
2003	Jun (r)	14,300	7,200	7,100	13,200	6,500	6,600	1,200	700	500
2002	Jun (r)	14,300	7,200	7,100	13,000	6,300	6,600	1,300	900	400
2001	Jun (r)	14,500	7,400	7,100	12,800	6,300	6,500	1,700	1,100	600
2000	Jun (r)	14,600	7,600	7,000	13,300	6,600	6,700	1,300	1,000	300
1999	Jun (r)	14,600	7,600	7,000	13,000	6,500	6,400	1,700	1,100	600
1998	Jun (r)	14,900	7,900	7,100	13,100	6,700	6,500	1,800	1,200	600
1997	Jun (r)	15,000	8,100	6,900	13,300	7,000	6,300	1,700	1,100	600
1996	Jun (r)	14,900	8,000	6,900	13,900	7,500	6,400	1,100	500	600
1995	Jun (r)	14,000	7,500	6,400	12,800	6,800	6,000	1,100	700	400
Average Jun 1995 to 2010		**14,800**	**7,600**	**7,200**	**13,600**	**6,800**	**6,800**	**1,100**	**700**	**400**

(r) = revised
x = suppressed for confidentiality reasons (See explanation on page 11).

Number of Employed for June, Aged 25 and over, 1995 to 2010

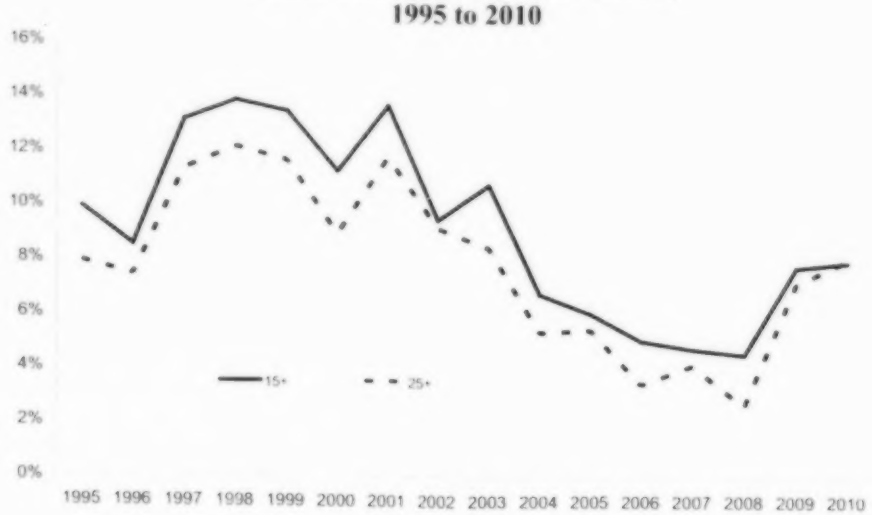


Yukon's Unemployment Rate

		15 years and older Unemployment Rate (%)			25 years and older Unemployment Rate (%)		
		Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women
2010	Jun	7.9	8.7	7.1	8.0	9.2	6.8
	May	9.8	8.9	10.8	8.9	9.3	8.5
	Apr	10.9	9.9	10.7	10.2	11.8	9.7
	Mar	9.2	10.1	8.3	8.8	10.8	6.9
	Feb	6.9	7.8	5.9	6.7	8.1	5.3
	Jan	7.4	7.7	5.9	6.7	8.1	5.3
2009	Dec	7.4	9.0	5.8	6.1	8.2	4.0
	Nov	8.0	10.0	5.8	7.4	8.1	6.7
	Oct	6.3	7.9	4.7	6.0	6.8	5.3
	Sep	6.3	7.8	4.7	6.0	6.7	5.3
	Aug	6.3	6.7	4.7	5.3	5.3	5.3
	Jul	6.7	8.8	4.6	5.9	6.6	5.3
	Jun	7.7	9.8	5.6	7.1	9.1	5.2
2008	Jun (r)	4.5	5.6	2.3	2.6	4.0	x
2007	Jun (r)	4.7	6.7	3.6	4.1	6.8	2.8
2006	Jun (r)	5.0	6.5	3.5	3.4	3.9	2.7
2005	Jun (r)	6.0	8.8	3.3	5.4	8.0	2.7
2004	Jun (r)	6.7	7.9	4.4	5.3	6.7	4.0
2003	Jun (r)	10.7	11.9	8.3	8.4	9.7	7.0
2002	Jun (r)	9.4	12.8	6.0	9.1	12.5	5.6
2001	Jun (r)	13.6	17.2	9.8	11.7	14.9	8.5
2000	Jun (r)	11.2	14.6	7.3	8.9	13.2	4.3
1999	Jun (r)	13.4	17.8	9.6	11.6	14.5	8.6
1998	Jun (r)	13.8	16.3	9.8	12.1	15.2	8.5
1997	Jun (r)	13.1	14.9	11.0	11.3	13.6	8.7
1996	Jun (r)	8.5	7.4	9.8	7.4	6.3	8.7
1995	Jun (r)	9.9	11.5	7.9	7.9	9.3	6.3
Average Jun 1995 to 2010		**9.1**	**11.2**	**6.8**	**7.8**	**9.8**	**6.0**

(r) = revised
x = suppressed for confidentiality reasons (See explanation on page 11).

Yukon's June Unemployment Rate, 1995 to 2010



Yukon's Employment - seasonally unadjusted figures

A word about "adjusted" vs. "unadjusted"

The statistics on the next 5 pages are "seasonally unadjusted," as opposed to the figures on pages 1 through 6, which are "seasonally adjusted."

"Seasonally adjusted" refers to the technique of adjusting the "raw" figures to remove seasonal movements (*see page 12 for further explanation*). As such, "seasonally adjusted" employment figures are widely used and quoted, as they are considered to be a more accurate picture of the current employment situation than the "raw" or "unadjusted" figures.

Some of the variables mentioned in the next 5 pages are available only in the "unadjusted" format, while others are available both as "adjusted" and "unadjusted." Comparisons between the "adjusted" and "unadjusted" series should not be made.

Yukon's Labour Force Characteristics (unadjusted)

		Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labour Force	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate	Employment Rate
						%		
2010	Jun	18,000	16,600	1,400	6,700	7.8	72.9	67.2
	May	17,300	15,500	1,800	7,300	10.4	70.3	63.0
	Apr	17,200	15,300	2,000	7,400	11.6	69.9	62.2
	Mar	16,900	15,200	1,700	7,600	10.1	69.0	62.0
	Feb	17,100	15,800	1,300	7,300	7.6	69.8	64.5
	Jan	17,200	15,800	1,400	7,200	8.1	70.5	64.8
2009	Dec	17,300	16,000	1,300	7,100	7.5	70.9	65.6
	Nov	17,600	16,300	1,400	6,700	8.0	72.4	67.1
	Oct	17,700	16,700	1,000	6,600	5.6	72.8	68.7
	Sep	18,000	17,000	1,000	6,200	5.6	74.4	70.2
	Aug	18,000	17,000	1,000	6,200	5.6	74.4	70.2
	Jul	18,200	17,000	1,200	6,000	6.6	75.2	70.2
	Jun	18,200	16,800	1,400	6,000	7.7	75.2	69.4
2008	Jun	17,900	17,100	900	5,700	5.0	75.5	72.2
2007	Jun	17,300	16,300	900	6,100	5.2	74.2	70.0
2006	Jun	18,200	17,300	900	5,300	4.9	77.4	73.6
2005	Jun	18,400	17,300	1,100	5,200	6.0	78.3	73.6
2004	Jun	18,100	16,900	1,200	5,200	6.6	77.7	72.5
2003	Jun	17,000	15,000	1,900	5,700	11.2	75.2	66.4
2002	Jun	17,000	15,300	1,700	4,800	10.0	78.0	70.2
2001	Jun	16,900	14,400	2,400	4,800	14.2	77.9	66.4
2000	Jun	17,200	15,200	2,000	4,500	11.6	78.9	69.7
1999	Jun	17,500	14,900	2,500	4,300	14.3	80.6	68.7
1998	Jun	17,600	15,000	2,600	4,300	14.8	80.4	68.5
1997	Jun	17,800	15,300	2,500	4,300	14.0	80.5	69.2
1996	Jun	17,800	16,100	1,700	3,700	9.6	82.8	74.9
1995	Jun	16,600	14,800	1,800	4,000	10.8	80.6	71.8
Average Jun 1995 to 2010		**17,600**	**15,900**	**1,700**	**5,000**	**9.6**	**77.9**	**70.3**

Note: *Due to rounding, the sum of individual LFS characteristics at times does not equal the labour force and/or total employment figures. Percentages have been adjusted on the basis of the reported unemployment rate. All figures quoted for the Yukon are three-month moving averages. For a definition of three-month moving average, please go to the list of definitions on page 12.*

Full-time and Part-time Employment

		Total Employed	Full-time	% of all employed	Part-time	% of all employed
2010	Jun	16,600	14,100	84.9%	2,500	15.1%
	May	15,500	13,200	85.2%	2,300	14.8%
	Apr	15,300	12,900	84.3%	2,300	15.0%
	Mar	15,200	12,700	83.6%	2,500	16.4%
	Feb	15,800	13,100	82.9%	2,700	17.1%
	Jan	15,800	13,000	82.3%	2,800	17.7%
2009	Dec	16,000	13,500	84.4%	2,500	15.6%
	Nov	16,300	13,900	85.3%	2,400	14.7%
	Oct	16,700	14,600	87.4%	2,100	12.6%
	Sep	17,000	15,000	88.2%	2,000	11.8%
	Aug	17,000	15,100	88.8%	2,000	11.8%
	Jul	17,000	14,900	87.6%	2,100	12.4%
	Jun	16,800	14,500	86.3%	2,300	13.7%
2008	Jun	17,100	14,300	83.6%	2,800	16.4%
2007	Jun	16,300	13,600	83.4%	2,700	16.6%
2006	Jun	17,300	14,900	86.1%	2,400	13.9%
2005	Jun	17,300	14,800	85.5%	2,400	13.9%
2004	Jun	16,900	14,300	84.6%	2,600	15.4%
2003	Jun	15,000	12,800	85.3%	2,200	14.7%
2002	Jun	15,300	12,400	81.0%	3,000	19.6%
2001	Jun	14,400	11,600	80.6%	2,800	19.4%
2000	Jun	15,200	12,300	80.9%	2,900	19.1%
1999	Jun	14,900	12,300	82.6%	2,700	18.1%
1998	Jun	15,000	12,600	84.0%	2,400	16.0%
1997	Jun	15,300	12,400	81.0%	2,900	19.0%
1996	Jun	16,100	13,700	85.1%	2,400	14.9%
1995	Jun	14,800	12,800	86.5%	2,100	14.2%
Average Jun 1995 to 2010		**15,900**	**13,300**	**83.6%**	**2,600**	**16.4%**

Employment in Goods- and Service-Producing Industries

		Total Employed	Goods-Producing Industries	Service-Producing Industries
2010	Jun	16,600	2,800	13,800
	May	15,500	2,600	12,900
	Apr	15,300	2,300	12,900
	Mar	15,200	2,300	13,000
	Feb	15,800	2,300	13,500
	Jan	15,800	2,400	13,400
2009	Dec	16,000	2,500	13,500
	Nov	16,300	2,400	13,800
	Oct	16,700	2,500	14,200
	Sep	17,000	2,800	14,200
	Aug	17,000	2,900	14,100
	Jul	17,000	2,800	14,200
	Jun	16,800	2,700	14,000
2008	Jun	17,100	3,000	14,000
2007	Jun	16,300	2,400	13,900
2006	Jun	17,300	2,200	15,100
2005	Jun	17,300	2,000	15,300
2004	Jun	16,900	1,800	15,100
2003	Jun	15,000	1,600	13,500
2002	Jun	15,300	1,900	13,400
2001	Jun	14,400	1,800	12,600
2000	Jun	15,200	2,200	13,100
1999	Jun	14,900	1,700	13,200
1998	Jun	15,000	1,900	13,100
1997	Jun	15,300	2,400	12,900
1996	Jun	16,100	2,600	13,500
1995	Jun	14,800	2,100	12,700
Average Jun 1995 to 2009		**15,900**	**2,200**	**13,700**

Public and Private Sector Employment

			Public Sector*	Private Sector		
		Total Employed	Employees	Employees	Self-Employed	Total Private Private Sector
2010	Jun	16,600	6,600	7,700	2,300	10,000
	May	15,500	6,400	7,000	2,000	9,000
	Apr	15,300	6,500	6,700	2,100	8,800
	Mar	15,200	6,700	6,300	2,200	8,500
	Feb	15,800	7,100	6,500	2,200	8,700
	Jan	15,800	6,800	6,900	2,100	9,000
2009	Dec	16,000	6,900	7,000	2,000	9,000
	Nov	16,300	7,000	7,100	2,100	9,200
	Oct	16,700	7,000	7,600	2,100	9,700
	Sep	17,000	7,000	7,800	2,200	10,000
	Aug	17,000	7,100	7,800	2,100	9,900
	Jul	17,000	7,100	7,600	2,200	9,800
	Jun	16,800	7,000	7,500	2,300	9,800
2008	Jun	17,100	6,800	7,900	2,400	10,300
2007	Jun	16,300	6,200	7,200	2,900	10,100
2006	Jun	17,300	6,500	8,100	2,700	10,800
2005	Jun	17,300	6,600	7,700	3,000	10,700
2004	Jun	16,900	6,300	7,900	2,600	10,500
2003	Jun	15,000	6,100	6,400	2,500	8,900
2002	Jun	15,300	6,100	6,600	2,600	9,200
2001	Jun	14,400	6,300	5,200	2,900	8,100
2000	Jun	15,200	6,100	5,900	3,300	9,200
1999	Jun	14,900	6,000	5,800	3,100	8,900
1998	Jun	15,000	6,200	6,600	2,300	8,900
1997	Jun	15,300	5,500	7,500	2,200	9,700
1996	Jun	16,100	5,800	7,900	2,500	10,400
1995	Jun	14,800	5,500	6,700	2,600	9,300
Average Jun 1995 to 2009		**15,900**	**6,200**	**7,000**	**2,600**	**9,700**

* *Includes Federal, Territorial, Municipal, and First Nation Band Office employment.*

Labour Force

		By age			By sex & age			
					Men		Women	
		15+	15-24	25+	15+	25+	15+	25+
2010	Jun	18,000	2,900	15,100	9,400	7,700	8,600	7,400
	May	17,300	2,600	14,700	9,000	7,500	8,300	7,200
	Apr	17,200	2,500	14,700	8,800	7,500	8,400	7,200
	Mar	16,900	2,400	14,500	8,700	7,300	8,300	7,200
	Feb	17,100	2,400	14,800	8,700	7,300	8,400	7,400
	Jan	17,200	2,500	14,700	8,800	7,300	8,400	7,400
2009	Dec	17,300	2,500	14,800	8,800	7,300	8,500	7,500
	Nov	17,600	2,600	15,000	9,000	7,500	8,600	7,500
	Oct	17,700	2,600	15,100	9,100	7,600	8,600	7,500
	Sep	18,000	2,700	15,300	9,300	7,700	8,700	7,600
	Aug	18,000	2,800	15,200	9,300	7,600	8,800	7,500
	Jul	18,200	2,900	15,300	9,400	7,700	8,800	7,600
	Jun	18,200	2,700	15,500	9,200	7,800	9,000	7,700

% Change June 2009 to June 2010	
Both	
15+	-1.1%
15-24	7.4%
25+	-2.6%
Men	
15+	2.2%
25+	-1.3%
Women	
15+	-4.4%
25+	-3.9%

Employed

		By age			By sex & age			
					Men		Women	
		15+	15–24	25+	15+	25+	15+	25+
2010	Jun	16,600	2,700	13,900	8,600	7,000	8,000	6,900
	May	15,500	2,200	13,300	8,000	6,700	7,500	6,600
	Apr	15,300	2,100	13,100	7,800	6,600	7,500	6,600
	Mar	15,200	2,100	13,100	7,600	6,400	7,600	6,600
	Feb	15,800	2,200	13,600	7,900	6,600	7,900	7,100
	Jan	15,800	2,200	13,600	8,000	6,600	7,900	7,000
2009	Dec	16,000	2,100	13,800	8,000	6,700	8,000	7,100
	Nov	16,300	2,300	14,000	8,200	6,900	8,100	7,100
	Oct	16,700	2,400	14,300	8,500	7,200	8,200	7,200
	Sep	17,000	2,500	14,500	8,700	7,300	8,300	7,200
	Aug	17,000	2,500	14,500	8,800	7,300	8,300	7,200
	Jul	17,000	2,500	14,500	8,600	7,200	8,400	7,200
	Jun	16,800	2,400	14,400	8,300	7,000	8,500	7,300

% Change June 2009 to June 2010	
Both	
15+	-1.2%
15-24	12.5%
25+	-3.5%
Men	
15+	3.6%
25+	0.0%
Women	
15+	-5.9%
25+	-5.5%

Participation Rate

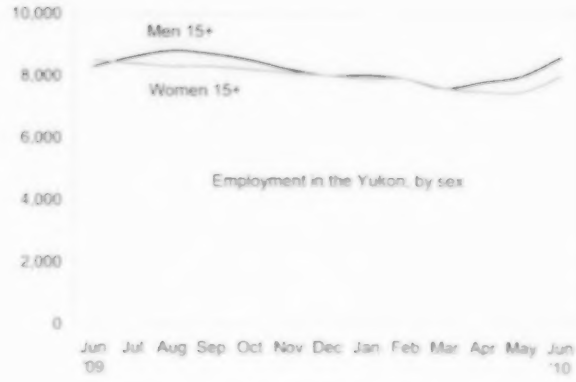
Change (% points) June 2009 to June 2010	
Both	
15+	-2.3
15-24	-4.6
25+	-3.9
Men	
15+	0.4
25+	-2.6
Women	
15+	-5.0
25+	-5.0

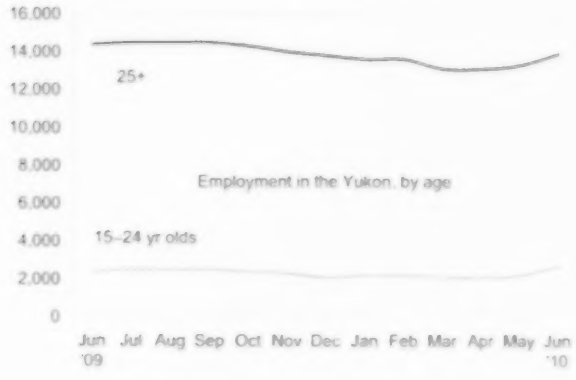
		By age			By sex & age			
					Men		Women	
		15+	15–24	25+	15+	25+	15+	25+
		%			%			
2010	Jun	72.9	67.4	74.0	76.4	77.0	69.4	71.2
	May	70.3	61.9	72.1	73.2	75.0	66.9	69.2
	Apr	69.9	58.1	72.4	72.1	75.0	68.3	69.9
	Mar	69.0	55.8	71.4	71.3	73.0	67.5	69.9
	Feb	69.8	55.8	73.3	71.3	73.7	68.3	71.8
	Jan	70.5	58.1	72.8	72.1	73.7	68.9	72.5
2009	Dec	70.9	58.1	73.6	72.1	73.7	69.7	73.5
	Nov	72.4	60.5	74.6	73.8	75.8	70.5	73.5
	Oct	72.8	61.9	75.1	75.2	76.8	70.5	73.5
	Sep	74.4	64.3	76.5	76.9	77.8	71.9	75.2
	Aug	74.4	65.1	76.0	76.9	76.8	72.7	74.3
	Jul	75.2	67.4	76.9	77.7	78.6	72.7	75.2
	Jun	75.2	62.8	77.9	76.0	79.6	74.4	76.2

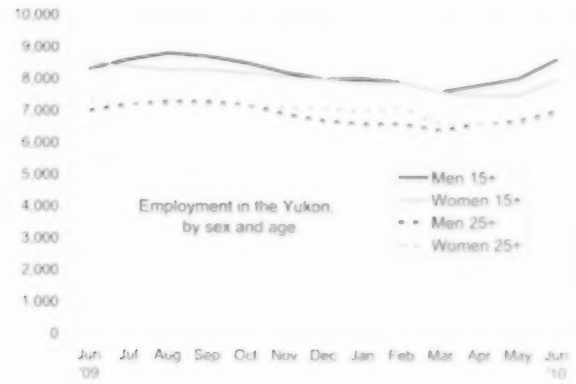
Employment Rate

		By age			By sex & age			
					Men		Women	
		15+	15–24	25+	15+	25+	15+	25+
		%			%			
2010	Jun	67.2	62.8	68.1	69.9	70.0	64.5	66.3
	May	63.0	52.4	65.2	65.0	67.0	60.5	63.5
	Apr	62.2	48.8	64.5	63.9	66.0	61.0	64.1
	Mar	62.0	48.8	64.5	62.3	64.0	61.8	64.1
	Feb	64.5	51.2	67.3	64.8	66.7	64.2	68.9
	Jan	64.8	51.2	67.3	65.6	66.7	64.8	68.6
2009	Dec	65.6	48.8	68.7	65.6	67.7	65.6	69.6
	Nov	67.1	53.5	69.7	67.2	69.7	66.4	69.6
	Oct	68.7	57.1	71.1	70.2	72.7	67.2	70.6
	Sep	70.2	59.5	72.5	71.9	73.7	68.6	71.3
	Aug	70.2	58.1	72.5	72.7	73.7	68.6	71.3
	Jul	70.2	58.1	72.9	71.1	73.5	69.4	71.3
	Jun	69.4	55.8	72.4	68.6	71.4	70.2	72.3

Change (% points) June 2009 to June 2010	
Both	
15+	-2.2
15-24	-7.0
25+	-4.3
Men	
15+	1.3
25+	-1.4
Women	
15+	-5.7
25+	-6.0







Where the numbers come from

Every month Statistics Canada surveyors in each province and territory of Canada interview a representative sample of individuals 15 years of age and older. The surveyors ask these individuals if they were working, or were looking and available for work, during the "reference week" (usually the 3rd week of the month). Individuals are counted as employed if:

- *they worked for at least 1 hour during the reference week ("work" includes self-employment).*

Individuals are counted as unemployed if:

- *they were without work but had looked for work in the past 4 weeks;*
- *they had been laid off but were not looking for work because they expected to return to their original work;*
- *they were not looking for work because they had a new job starting within 4 weeks.*

If someone is neither employed nor unemployed they are then defined as not in the labour force and therefore not counted in the unemployment rate. However, they are still considered to be part of the working-age population.

The survey described above is called the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The Yukon has been included in the LFS since January 1992. However, the national rates for Canada do not include any of the territories.

The objectives of the LFS are to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications – employed, unemployed and not in the labour force – and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories.

The LFS is the only source of monthly estimates of total employment including the self-employed, full- and part-time employment, and unemployment. It publishes monthly standard labour market indicators such as the unemployment rate, the employment rate and the participation rate.

In the Yukon, the LFS sample is designed to represent approximately 92% of the working-age population (Yukoners 15 years of age and older). Yukoners living in unorganized areas, full-time members of the armed forces and people living in institutions are not represented in the sample.

As a "household-based" survey, the LFS counts individuals as part of the labour force in the province or territory their home is in. Therefore, if an individual is working outside of the Yukon, in the NWT for instance, but still has their home in the Yukon, they are counted in the Yukon's labour force.

***Suppression of Data**. For the Labour Force Survey in the Yukon, Statistics Canada suppresses any figure that is below 200 for confidentiality reasons, in order to ensure the confidentiality of each individual respondent to the survey. In turn, percentages (i.e. employment or unemployment rates) based on suppressed numbers will also be suppressed.*

Definitions:

1. **Employment**
   Employed persons are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

2. **Employment rate**
   Also referred to as "employment/population ratio," it is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The employment rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

3. **Goods-Producing Industries**
   Goods-Producing Industries (or goods sector, or goods industries): includes agriculture, other primary industries (forestry; fishing and trapping; mines, quarries and oil wells), manufacturing, construction and utilities (electric power, gas and water).

4. **Labour force**
   The labour force is the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed.

5. **Not in the labour force**
   Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets; that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

6. **Participation rate**
   The participation rate is the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

7. **Reference Week**
   The reference week is the entire calendar week (from Sunday to Saturday) covered by the Labour Force Survey each month. It is usually the week containing the 15th day of the month. The interviews are conducted during the following week, called the Survey Week, and the labour force status determined is that of the reference week.

8. **Seasonal adjustment**
   Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those that are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as longer-term cyclical fluctuations.

9. **Self-employed**
   There are two broad categories of workers: those who work for others and those who work for themselves, namely, the self-employed. The self-employed includes working owners of incorporated businesses, working owners of unincorporated businesses and other self-employed.

10. **Service-Producing Industries**
    Service-Producing Industries (or service sector, or service industries): includes trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management, administrative and other support; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.

11. **Three-Month Moving Average**
    All monthly figures for the Territories, whether seasonally adjusted or unadjusted, are three-month moving averages – for example, the March 2008 unemployment rate of 4.5% is actually an average of the unemployment rates for the months of January, February and March. April's unemployment rate will become the average of the rates for February, March and April.

12. **Unemployment**
    Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

13. **Unemployment rate**
    The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

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